WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-RICHELIEU. Mr. Edwin Booth.

THIS EVENING-GRIFFITH GAUNT OF JEALOUSY. NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. El Nine

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisienz

WALLACK'S THEATER
THE EVENING-THE IRISH HEIRESS. Mr. Lester Wallsck.
Frederic Robinson, Mr. John Gibert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss
Madeline Bouriques, Mrs. Vermon.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

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THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS, NEW
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158 B B GENERAL'S FIRE STATE AND THE STATE OF A HOLIDAY PARRENT. POLLAR & SON, NO. 69 Assadway. New York, uses Fourth-4., Munnacutate Pipe Maria appropriate Figure Control of the Control

Weelook de Gibbs's Suwing-Machine.—"Its doam lass lights to the than the lock-stitch."—["Fudged Decision" of the great Ecol." I would be commiss of both missions, if a 60 discontant

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Countycrable Melicia

New-Work Dailo Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1866.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WHERLY

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in

their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If recoived after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Commun

extracts from our foreign files, the court reports and cal-enders, the money article and the markets; and on the sixth page a column of scientific items.

Controlfer Hillhouse of this State, in a memorial to longress, proposes that the General Government shall allow some particular source of national revenue to the several States in liquidation of their war debts.

The text of his argument is the large war debt of New-York, and its inadequate treasury. The bill to appoint the 4th of March as the day of meeting for the XLth Congress and each Congress succeeding, passed the House yesterday by a vote of 127 to 30. It provides, also, that the act making appropriations for civil expenses shall be so amended that no member of the Congress next preceding shall have mileage paid him for fabulous travel. To

the credit of the House, there was little objection to

secure to the country a more continuous government and legislation. The President yesterday sent a message to Congress giving the desired information on the reported movements of Gen. Sedgwick. No official account of the crossing of the Rio Grande and the occupation of Matamores has yet been received; but in case Gen. Sedgwick should have carried out his intended expedition, the action of Gen. Sheridan with regard to him is fully approved. He is to be removed from his command and be put under arrest. Gen. Sheridan in one of his dispatches asserts that Gen. Ortega has no other friends in Mexico than the French and English mer-

chants. Gen. Sherman, it is reported, had arrived at

Brazos from Vera Cruz, and will now seek Juarez

overland.

The effect of the bill offered by Senator Edmunds, regulating the tenure of office, is to give the Senate a power in dismissals as well as appointments. The President may, in the recess of the Senate, suspend any officer guilty of official misconduct, or legally disqualified and incapable; but he is bound to report the fact to the Senate for its advice within twenty days after its first day of meeting thereafter. If the Senate dissents, the suspended officer shall resume his duties. In much the same manner the President may fill vacancies by death or resignation. The bill, as Mr. Edmunds took the trouble to explain, was not conceived in hostility to the present Administration, but as a proper safeguard of republican liberty at this or any other time.

The Union League of Philadelphia, at its annua meeting yesterday, received an official report of public interest, some parts of which will exert a due influ ence on the Pennsylvania delegation to Congress. The League now numbers nearly thirteen hundred members, and of local patriotic associations it is doubtless surpassed by none in point of wealth, intelligence, and decided and active power. More thoroughly than almost any institution in Philadelphia, it represents the ideas and public specit not alone of the city itself, but of Pennsylvania. The efforts of the League to eustain the late war are part of the best history of a city that boasts its Hall of Independence of 1776 and and doing the wrong thing at the wrong time which its Union League of 1864. Its fine house on Broadst., almost destroyed by a late fire, is now quite rebuilt.

A bill is before Congress to grant certain rights to the American Atlantic Telegraph Company, a corporareport may be trusted, this modest Company asks, and the bill proposes to confer, the exclusive use of the entire Atlantic coast within the jurisdiction of the United States, for the purpose of landing a telegraph cable. What mystery is there in this business of telegraphing that it should kindle the avarice of men into such a flame that they will be satisfied, neither on land or sea, with nothing less than an immeasurable monopoly? And what sort of arguments are relied upon to convince a majority of the representatives of the people that they should surrender the whole sea coast of the Republic into the possession of individuals confederated under the title of a telegraph company? We shall rejoice to see more cables laid down-the more the better, for we do not abandon the hope of a beneficial competition between rival Atlantic telegraph corporations-but this bill would forbid all competition, and leave the public probably worse served than it is at present, and without that hope of redress which we venture still to

cherish. The State correspondence referring to the capture of Surrett is so ample and circumstantial in its details as not only to confirm the belief that the real Surratt has been caught, but to create a definite suspicion that the testimony necessary to a conviction is easily at hand. The chase of the fugitive, extending in a slow way for the period of a year, over two or three continents, has not been without its diplomatic excitement. Our Consul at Liverpool wrote to Secretary Seward, of date Sept. 27, that Surratt was then in Liverpool; but up to Oct. 11, though Surratt was supposed to be still within the province of our Consulate, Minister Adams had not ventured on a warrant for his arrest-the evidence, in his opinion, not justifying the step. But a few weeks after that date, Consul-General Potter of Canada furnished corroborative testimony that Surratt had gone to Liverpool so ae time in September; so that it appears if Minister Adams had seized the assassin when his whereabouts were brought to his attention for the second time, he would not have been far in the wrong. Surratt's subsequent career is to be traced in Italy, where a schoolmaster from Maryland informed our Minister at Rome of his enlistment in the Papal Guard. By order of Secretary Seward, Cardinal Antonelli was saked whether in the absence of an extradition treaty he would deliver up the criminal. The fesult was that Surrait was arrested, but, as we have already heard, made his escape from a guard of six soldiers. Previously to this, Judge Holt had recommended that no proceeding should take place in Papel territory unless the criminal had made certain confessions. The arrest Would seem to prove that these confessions had been made; and it does appear from the evidence of the Maryland school-master that Surrett had owned to his participation in master that Surratt had owned to his participation in the murder-plot, throwing the chief responsibility for

OUR FOREIGN POLICY. A further glance at the recently-published correspondence relating to Mexico will slow how little reason we have to be proud of our last move in the Mexican game, although, perhaps, any proposition would seem respectable after some that blot the recent pages of our national diplomacy. The first orders looking toward the removal of the French troops from Mexico were issued on the 18th Octobor, 1865, in consequence of a suggestion voluntarily made by our Minister, Mr. Bigelow, that the United States would recognize the Empire of Maximilian, which was even then in a tottering condition, so soon as the French had departed. Mr. Bigelow affirms that the suggestion was made upon his own responsibility-although how he could venture a suggestion of such profound moment without Mr. Seward's approval lis inexplicable. He insisted that their departure must precede recognition. In referring to his proposition in a letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Feb. 7, 1866, Mr. Bigelow said:

"I asked whether, in your Excellency's opinion, Maximilian would be able to sustain himself without the aid of France if his authority were recognized by the United States. That inquiry led to a conversation in which I had occasion at least twice to state to your Excellency that our recognition of any flower unant Excellency that our recognition of any Government in Mexico, so long as it was sustained by foreign arms, was impossible; that the logic of the situation required the independence of Mexico to be estab-lished by the withdrawal of all foreign soldiors before our Government could formally recognize a Government accused of owing its existence to their

This proposition was made in the face of the resolution of the Senate recognizing the Republic of Mexico, of the unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives repudiating Maximilian, and of the almost manimous sentiment of the American people.

The President most properly disapproved of Mr. Bigelow's tender of recognition, but France was inormed that she might rely upon our friendship and neutrality, and on the 5th of April, 1866, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, referring to Mr. Seward's pledge of nonintervention after the departure of the French troops, advises the Marquis de Montholon that the Emperor had decided that the troops should evacuate Mexico this part of the bill, which, as it stands, promises to in three detachments, the first being intended to go in November, 1866, the second in March, 1807, and the third in November of the same year.

The Emperor was perfectly frank, not to say blunt, in advising Mr. Bigelow of the motives of his decion, and the freedom which he proposed to exercise. On the 4th of June, Mr. Bigelow thus recites his conversation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"He said that the Imperial Government proclaimed its intention to retire from Mexico, because it suited its convenience and interest to retire, and for no other reason. "It means to withdraw its army within reason. It means to withdraw its army without the time prescribed, and it does not intend to take one or two hundred in the first detachment and one or two hundred in the second, leaving the greater body of them to the last, though it had not deemed it necessities. sary to specify with minuteness details of this kind, which depend upon hygiesic and climatic influences, of which it was the best, the only, competent judge."

The explicit declaration on the part of the Emperor of his intention to use his own discretion, and his curt atimation to Mr. Bigelow, with but small excess of diplomatic courtesy, that whatever he did in the matter was for his own convenience, and not to please the United States, left no room for surprise at any change he might find it advisable to make in his arrangements. Accordingly, Mr. Bigelow writes to Mr. Seward Nov. 8, 1866, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had informed him that the Emperor thought any reduction of the French force in Mexico might be perilous to those who remained behind, and he therefore proposed, instead of bringing his army home by detachments extending to November 1867, to bring them all nome together in the Spring of 1867.

This change, which on the face of it, was a breach of faith on the part of the Emperor was deemed to be justified, as is now alleged, by acts on the part of this Government betraying its purpose of active intervention. At any rate the new policy was affirmed to be necessary on miltary grounds. The expedition had proved an utter failure. The Mexicans without even our moral aid had rendered the Empire an impossibility. All that remained for Napoleon was to save what was left of his army, and the collapse of the Empire made it essential that they should go together.

The State Department, however, thought otherwise, and with that extraordinary facility Mr. Seward so constantly exhibits, it resolved to offer a parting insult to the Emperor, to which, engaged as he was in his Industrial Exposition, he might possibly submit, and which, if he declined to accept it, might afford, perhaps, an apology for a foreign quarrel. Accordingly, Mr. Seward replies by the Cable on tion organized under the laws of this State. If our the 23d of November that the Emperor's modification of the previous arrangement " so as to leave the whole French army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November current as promised, is now found in every way inconvenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce, &c." And the reasons given why we cannot acquiesce are that we have sent Mr. Campbell and Gen. Sherman to confer with President Juarez on subjects which are deeply interesting to the United States, and of vital mportance to Mexico. The dispatch does not add, as might have been expected, that we had also employed Gen. Sheridan to intervene in the domestic affairs of Mexico by arresting Ortega, the rival claimant of Juarez to the Presidency, on the pretense that he was violating our neutrality laws.

To this dispatch, when read to him, the Emperor istened in silence, and on Tuesday came the reply by the Cable that "France has not changed her resolution." And this, according to the organ of the State Department is so "perfectly satisfactory" that that journal hastens to call upon THE TRIBUNE and other papers to do justice to "the foremost of American diplomatists and statesmen."

To do justice to Mr. Seward's diplomacy since the commencement of the Rebellion, when he began his rôle by assuring Europe that we had no power to coerce insurrectionary members of a State—that Slavery had nothing to do with the Rebellion, and would continue just the same whether the revolution should succeed or fail-would be an irksome task. Some day we may possibly attempt it. In the mean time, let us say that, in one view of the matter expressed by Mr. Seward, we are inclined, under existing circumstances, to concur. We quote from a dispatch of the 16th December, 1865. The extract is a retranslation from the French, as we have not the original at hand; but the idea is so simple that its full meaning has doubtless been preserved:

"The Executive Department of this Government is not the only one that is interested in the question of knowing whether the present state of affairs is to continue in Mexico. This interest is national also, and at all events the Congress now sitting is authorized by the Constitution to direct by a law the action of the United States on this important question."

However advantageous it may be in ordinary cases leave the management of our foreign affairs to the Executive, acting generally without the advice of the Senate, the right of Congress to determine the policy of the country is clear; and when the head of the State Department, as in the present instance, has placed himself in opposition to Congress, and used his official influence to defeat their will, to overthrot their power, to bring them into contempt, and to betray the Union party which they represent to the immoral and disloyal Democracy it may become the duty of Congress or of the National Legislature to control the foreign diplomacy of the country until it is intrusted to a Secretary more faithful to American principles and more respective to the American Congress.

the deed on Jefferson Davis. Be this as it may, there | Qur blind and truthless foreign policy of the begin-

is no doubt that we have caught one of the principal ning of the Rebellion, which resulted in the recogni tion of the Rebels as belligered, to, and the wide-spread destruction of American commerce, was adopted, as Mr. Seward afterward acknowledged, with the hope and view of conciliating the slaveholders. The same Secretary now stands bound by the most solemn or, rather, the most blasphemous declaration made during the Presidential tour, that heaven and earth might pass away, but the pledges given to the Southern States by the President must be fulfilled. The American people have come to a different resolu-tion, and they will look to Congress to see that no Mexican complications, however urged by political intriguers and reckless speculators, shall be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of the national

SUFFRAGE AT THE CAPITAL-MR. MOR.

The Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia got a hearing yesterday in the Senate-better late than never. If it be true that the Committee intended to report a bill with a literary qualification, they abanloned that intention, and presented a measure more truly democratic than the one hitherto understood to have been adopted. They propose to enact that all males of 21, except paupers and persons under guardianship, not felons nor Rebels, being citizens, and having resided six months in the District, shall have a vote, without any distinction of color or race. That is a good bill. Mr. Willey tried to restrict its grant of suffrage by requiring that voters otherwise qualified shall also be able to read and write, but, with a unanimity that surprises and delights us, the Senate declared for Manhood Suffrage. The vote on Mr. Willey's amendment was 41 to 1the one being presumably Mr. Willey himself, who emulates the attitude in which the orator drew the first Napoleon, and stands alone grand, gloomy, and peculiar. If we have done any injustice to the Senate by suspecting it of unsoundness on this question of clerical tests for suffrage, we beg to express our regret, and our great rejoicing over its sudden access of virtue. We are, however, quite at a loss to know what Mr. Morrill has to complain of in the criticism of the press upon the hesitation of the Senate last session to act on the Suffrage Bill. Mr. Morrill says the position of the Senate has been studiously misrepresented. We agree to that, if it shall be shown that any journal has ventured to acquit the Senate; of persistent and protracted neglect during last session to push this measure to a vote. But we suspect that it is for telling too much truth that Mr. Mor. rill has taken the press to task. He will oblige us by taking either the affirmative or pegative of the two following propositions: First: That the Senate had ample time to pass one of the several suffrage bills on its calendar last session. Second: That it did not pass any one of them. If he denies either of these propositions, we shall confute him by the journals of that body of which he is an honored memer. If he admits them, he convicts himself of an unjust attack upon the press for calling attention to an admitted fact-which, in discharging its duty to the public, it was bound to do. But Mr. Morrill, in either case, shall not provoke us to utter any harsh word in respect to himself, for we doubted, but have often applauded, his honest devotion to the cause of Equal Rights for All Mon, which we, in our way, also strive to defend. We still think, and Mr. Morrill must permit us to reassert, that there was a delay last session perilous to great public interests, and well deserving more than all the rebuke hitherto cast upon it. How far the Senator from Maine was responsifor that delay we will not undertake to inquire. We shall only remind him and his colleagues that we know, as it is well known by them, what personal and party reasons, urged for postpone ment, availed to influence the consent of men always radical and seldom otherwise than earnest in pursuing their convictions.

The_bill was not passed yesterday, but we trust there is no reason to doubt that it will be pressed to a vote to-day, and that a two-thirds majority may go upon record in favor of a measure which is so just, that it may be in danger of a Presidential

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The approaching close of the year finds nearly the whole of Europe apparently at peace, the little island of Candia being at present the only spot where fighting is still going on. Even there the insurrection has been hemmes in on all sides, and unless a general rising in the Christian provinces of Turkey should take place, the last of the Candian patriots will soon have to lay down their arms. But the explosive material in Turkey does not, on that account, become less. The consummation of the independence of Roumania, under the rule of a prince nearly related to most of the European monarchs, does not only signify the loss by Turkey of four millions of people; but of all the many impulses which have of late been given to the aspirations of the Christian provinces, this is the most dangerous, for it practically illustrates the collapse of Turkish power. Servia insists on having the same independuce which has been accorded to Roumania, and it will not be long ero the same demands will be made by the other provinces.

The happiest people in Europe at this moment are Italians. The national unity is nearly complete. Venetia has been annexed, and the evacuation of Rome by the French, which is to be completed, ac cording to the Convention, to-morrow, removes the last obstacle to the acquisition of the Papal dominions. As the last circular of Ricasoli to the Prefects indicates, the Italian Government will observe the strictest neutrality. Thus the struggle of the Roman people with their Government will show all the more conclusively the irresistible power of the national centiment. We have no trustworthy information about the intentions of the Pope in case of a successful revolution. The statements of the organs of the Ultramontane party, which ought to be best informed, disagree as widely as the less orthodox papers.

From France we hear but little except comments on foreign questions. French vessels are now plying between the ports of France, Italy and Mexico, to bring back French troops from two expeditions which even the Government does not deny to have been signally disastrous. The Government with iron hand suppresses the free expression of popular sentiment on he suffered disgrace; but it is easy to divine what the secret influence of the failure of the Imperial schemes on the public mind must be. The Emperor's life is drawing to a close, and it appears extremely doubtful whether a government carried on in the name of a child will be able to save the shaken dynasty.

From Spain we are almost daily receiving dispatches bout the imminence of a revolution which everybody, including, it seems, even the Queen's mother, and her only sister, the Duchess of Montpension, look upon as being not only inevitable, but sure to triumph. Turning from the Latin to the Germanic world, we

find Count Bismark, the center of the political movements in the Germanic countries, again at his post in Berlin. The greatest obstacle to the acco ment of his mission has been removed, and things are going on smoothly. There still are occasional disagreements between the great states.
man and the Liberal majority of the Second Chamber, but they are free from animosity, and the eading opponents of the Government in home questions continue to be the most ardent champions of the foreign policy. The North German Parliament is expected to meet on the 1st of February, and its voice is sure to find a powerful coho where the German language is apoken. The two large present were Gen. Beauregard, his son-in-law, Pierre Sonis and many representatives of the family. tions continue to be the most ardent champions of the

Chambers of Baden, one of three South-German countries which have for the present been excluded from the North-German Confederation, have by an almost unanimous vote resolved to apply for an unconditional admission. All the difficulties with Saxony have been adjusted. In Bavaria and Wurtemberg the party which favors the reunion with Northern Germany i rapidly growing, and even from Austria we hear of public manifestations the significance of which cannot be misunderstood. An address of Austrian students has been published saying that soon German Austria will knock for admission at the door of united Germany, and this address is known to represent the sentiments of the German Universities of Austria. The same views are openly expressed by the leading men in the Diets of the German Provinces which are now in session. Even in Holland the unconstitutional course of the Government is said to have given rise to a party of annexation. Belgium is charged by French papers with Prussian sympathies, undoubtedly an entirely groundless invention, but which again shows that the little kingdom will ere long be crushed to pieces between the two millstones which inclose it. Switzerland fears a similar fate, and the Federal authorities recommend, therefore, an immediate arming. Sweden and Denmark are both courting the favor of Prussia. The whole Germanic race on the Continent is gravitating toward a closer union with Prussia, a tendency which can have no other issue than the final absorption of all the minor and impotent commonwealths by the rising German Empire. Great Britain stands aloof from all European questions. The Reform movement in England and the Fenians in Ireland may well engross the attention of a Government which has lost all claim to influence in Continental affairs.

Russia has changed her conduct toward the new Prince of Roumania, whom she has recognized, and now patronizes as a successful representative of the Christian interests in Turkey. In Central Asia Russian troops have conquered the last fortress of Bokhara, and are making rapid progress in consolidating and civilizing the newly annexed territory.

REBEL PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.

The settlement effected by the Hon. Freeman H. Morse, the United States Consul in London, has been suspended and referred to Washington. It appears that Mr. Morse was empowered by the Treasury Department, under date of June 9, to settle all claim of the United States upon all Confederate property, by compromise or otherwise. But Mr. Dudley, our Con aul at Liverpool, had commenced suits under his general power as Consul, and with the sanction of the State Department, and he has declined to withdraw these suits without express orders from Mr. Adams or the Government.

Mr. Adams having declined to take the responsibil ity of withdrawing pending legal proceedings, taken with the authorization of the State Department, the matter must await the decision of the authorities at Washington. However, the influence of the settlement made with Fraser, Trenholm & Co., has led other parties holding Confederate property to come forward and offer to settle, and settlements are being made on equitable terms.

Whatever is obtained in this way will be clear gain for the English doctrine that the Confederates had belligerent rights, and that we inherit them, as the winning belligerent, is repudiated by our Government, and our Consuls are instructed not to stand upon that ground; and the Courts here are not friendly to the United States Government. Beside, law is an expensive luxury in England, and extremely tedious. Shipa would wear out, other property would be spirited away, and the litigation would probably end in feebills to be footed at Washington, and an endless amount of needless personal and National irritation.

The few persons who know by what means Mr. Morse brought matters to an equitable adjustment regard the feat with unmixed admiration. The Confederacy was really bankrupt abroad. Much of its property is unsalable (as uniforms), and all will sell at a low price; but a million or two may be got out of the wreck, though nothing very definite as to amount can be known now. Mr. Morse's efforts will, if successful, result in great profit to somebody, though not the government he is supposed to repre-

OBITUARY.

OHARLES MINOT.

The telegraph announces the sudden death of Charles Minos, esq., yesterday morning, at his residence in Somerville, Mass., of paralysis of the brain. As a prominent railroad officer during the last 25 years, the deceased was widely known-probably better than in any other capacity. He was born in 1812 at Haverhill, Mass. His father was a law He was born in 1812 at Haverhill, Mass. His father was a lawyer by profession and a Judge by position. After graduating
at Harvard College in the class of 1828, at the early age of 16
years, the doceased studied law and practiced at the Suffolk
bar. In 1841 he was appointed Superintendent of the Boston
and Maine Railroad, but left within a year to come on the Eric
Railway, with which he remained until 1834, when he left and
subsequently became attached to the Michigan and Southern
Railroad. In 1829 he returned to the Eric Railway as Superintendent, which position he resigned about two years ago, being
succeeded by H. Riddle, e.q. Since that time Mr. Minot has
held the position of Consulting Engineer of the Company. He
was one of the best known railroad men in the country, and
nearly every railway throughout the West has officers or embleyes who began railroad fife under Mr. Minot's instructions.
He leaves so family, having never married.

DEATH OF GAVARYL The most philosophic caricaturist of the age, Sulpice

Paul Chavaliar better if not almost exclusively, known to the public under his pseudonym of Gavarni, died in Paris on the 24th ultimo, at the age of 63. He came of poor parents, was sent at an early age to get his living in an engineer's factory, and only came before the world as an artist when he had attained his 34th year. His first occupation was the designing of costume plates for books of fashion, which he abandoned to undertake the direction of a journal called Les Gens du Monde, in which bublication he commenced that saries of satires on the life of the Paristan youth which he afterward continued in the Charisari, and which secured for him a lasting fame. This series, which he completed in 16 sections, was followed by his serios, which he completed in 16 sections, was followed by his renowmed "Enfants Terribles," his "Parants Terribles," his "Warist Vanges," and secres of other admirable works which hit the follies, probed the visca, and brought to the surface all the humor of the inner life of Paristan society. The completion of this second gallery of his works was interrupted by the Revolution of 1848, and Gavarni went for a time to England, where he produced a volume of sketches called "Gavarni in Lundon," and contributed a number of designs to one or two of the humorous publications of the time. Gavarni's friends used to say his visit to England spolled him. When he returned he had lost all his galety and his thoughts took an exclusively serious turn. This is evident enough in the series of subjects called "Masques et Visages," which he designed for Fiffustration. Latterly Gavarni occupied himself a good deal with a subject that had been the dream of his life, vis.: the steering of balloons through the atr. sent at an early age to get his living in an engineer's factory,

M. DE BARANTE. M. de Barante, the historian of the Dukes of Bur-

gundy, died recently at his country seat, the Chatcan de Baraute (Auvergne), in the 84th year of his age. He was educatrante (Auvergne), in the 84th year of his age. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and filled various civil and diplomatic offices under the first Empire. After Waterloe he was amasd by Louis XVIII. Councilor of State and Secretary. General of the Ministry of the Interior, while two Departments (Puy-die Dome and the Loire Inferieure) elected him to the Chamber of Deputics. He was appointed in 1816 to the responsible post of Director-General of Indirect Taxes. In 1819 he was raised to the dignity of a peer of France; but on the fall of his friend, the Duke Decaye, after the death of the Duke de Berri, he lost his post of Director-General. He then joined the Doutrinaires, and, being no longer a placeholder, went into opposition, and refused the post of Minister Plemipotentiary to Denmark. It was at this time he published a work which attracted great attention, "Des Communes et de l'Aristo-cratie." During three or four years M. de Barante opposed in the Chamber the foreign and domestic policy of the Bourbons; but his time was far from being exclusively deveted to politics, for at no paried of his life was his literary activity greater. Translations from English and German writers, critical seasy on various writers, kept his mane constantly before the public, and the temperate liberalism of the peer of France, as well as Mouragons de la Maison de Valois, accided. It appeared in 184, in three volumes 8ro.; passed through four editions in little more than two years, and, in the opision of many, placed member of the French Academy in 1822.

M. de Barante was the consistent supporter of the Orienza entrance of the Verland Academy in 1822.

M. de Barante was the consistent supporter of the Orienza of Evbruary put an end to his career as public man.

M. JULES VILLEER. ed at the Polytechnic School, and filled various civil and diplo-

M. JULES VILLERS.

M. Jules Villeré, a distinguished Creole of Louisiana

THE DRAMA.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

P N Corp. for H. M. Carlo, 40 IMondo where, \$ out, "very | Reports A C A, Ma, Factle, No. for L. and was

The first representation of a new play and the first appearance of an old, favorite player formed the double attrac-tion that was offered, last night, at the Olympic Thoster. The Master of Rayons Nood" was the play, and Mr. George Jordan was the player. Both were welcomed. The audience was very large, and it gave Mr. Jordan a cordial reception. He was averal times called out during the play, and at its termination was summoned before the curtain by hearty applanta, whereto he responded in a brief and felicitous speech. In respect to the drama, we have only time to say that it does not materially differ from the old and well known wrates of Scott's beautiful romance. Its language, indeed, is more polished and its demonstrates more effective. Mr. Palgavae Simpson, the writer of "Second Love" and other familiar piers, is disauthor. He is said to have profited to some extent, when preparing the drama for Fechier, in London, by the suggestions of Charles Dickens. The piece was done hat night in sow sets, the performance terminating about 114 o'clock. During the carlier portion of the representation a kind of singgishness was perceptible; but the inter portion was full of incident, and moved with spirit is a touching close. Mr. Jordan played with a great deal of eart estimating once, Mr. Jordan played with a great deal of eart estimation as a standard of the contribution of the representation of the field in old times was a stranger, and with almost complete fidelity to the original portraiture of a picturesque character. Missence Evitage, as Lucy Astres, personated of difficult part with auryrising intensity of pathos, and with persect gree. We have never seen this activate in elegance of the contribution of the personated of difficult part with auryrising intensity of pathos, and with prefer the contribution of the personated of difficult part with auryrising intensity of pathos, and with prefer to the contribution of the personated of difficult part with auryrising intensity of pathos, and with prefer to the profite of the personated of the contribution of the personated of difficult part with auryrising intensity of pathos, and with almost contribution of the profite of the profite of the part of the profite of the profite of the profite of the part of t soveral times called out during the play, and at its termination to the original portraiture of a pisturesque character. Miss Rose Eytinge, as Incy Ashtos, personated a difficult part will auryrising intensity of pathos, and with pessent groce. We have never seen this actress is a character that affords so the a scope to her imagination, and so well discloses her knowledge of woman's heart. Among other proformances, those of Mrs. Samakers as Blind Alas Miss Carson as Lady Askton, Mr. Stoddart as Culch Bolderstone, Mr. Vandenboë as Haysons of Bucless, Mr. Standenboë as Lady Askton, Mr. Standenboë as Lady as the Buch Bolton, as Captain Chaipengel and Mr. Ward, as Mreman, were particularly careful, and were deservedly applauded. The piece was, in the main, well mounted. The necessories of the last scene might be improved. It was, for some mysterious reason, supposed that the appearance laste of Mr. George Jordan on a popular disturbance last crening, and therefore Sergeant Townsend and a few officers were detailed from the City Hall Freednet, to theck any undue outburst of enthusiasm. This precamion proved, however, as Tannyson has it, a "needless cortesy." Mr. Jordan deserved a courteed weekenne as an actor, and he received if. We smy, secur to from the City Ran Precasts, and have enthusiasm. This precaution proved, hower has it, a "accediess cortesy." Mr. Jordan der welcome as an actor, and he received it. V "The Master of Kavonswood" when greats Alsbough the romance of Scott's stery is some and its sentiment too delicate for stage

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

BY TREESMAPS TO THE TRIBUSE.

RICHMOND, Doc. 10.—The bill incorporating the Virginia Express Company, passed the House of Delegates to-day, without an amendment. The bill grants the right of purchasing Executive privileges upon all the Virginia Railroads.

ARREST OF PROMINENT CITIZENS FOR VIOLATION THE CIVEL RIGHTS BILL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10 .- Aaron D. Nunnally, Thos Nall, Littleton D. Bladworth, Chas. Wright, Chas. C.

Nail, Littleton D. Biadworth, Chas. Wright, Chas. C. Starke and Wim. S. Browne were arrested yesterday at Griffin, Ga., by the United States Beputy-Marshal, for violation of the Civil Rights bill. They ordered a Union man to leave town in 24 hours, or they would hang him. All except Browne, who is peniteutiary-bred, are highly respectable and influential citizens of Georgia. Nunnally is a lawyer of high standing. They were brought to Savannah this morning and ordered to Fort Pulsaki towait their trial before Commissioner Stons. The town of Griffin has been garrisoned by a company of United States troops. The arrest was made without difficulty.

UNAUTHORIZED LOAN BY THE STATE TERASURER-

AID FOR HALROADS.

NESSYLLE, Dec. 10.—Quite an excitement was produced in the Legislature, to-day, by a message from the Governor announcing that the State Treasurer, without any authority whatever, had loaded last June, to the Tennessee National Bank at Memphis, ever \$600,000 is United States bonds. The fact was not brought to high until yesterday. A Joint Committee was dispatched in hot haste to Memphis to endeavor to withdraw the money, A bill has passed its last reading, extending a loan of over \$2,000,000 to the railroads of the State.

over \$2,000,000 to the railroads of the State.

PROCREDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—The House of Representatives today passed the Sonate bill loaning State bonds to the following railroads: Memphis and Ohio, \$200,000; Mississippi and Tennessee, \$150,000; Knoxville and Charleston,
\$300,000; Cast Tennessee and Virginia, \$300,000; Knoxville and Kentucky, \$300,000; Nashville and NorthWestern, \$200,000; Washington and Alabama, \$150,000.

The bill goes to the Senate for concurrence in an amendment appropriating \$150,000 to East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and \$100,000 to Atlantic, Tennesse
and Pacific Railroads, in which the Senate will doubtlest
concur.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 9.—The impression current is the North that the Tennessee Legislature has adjourned size the or will do so in several days, is a mistake. It will adjour a the 17th inst., to convene again Jan. 14.

LOUISIANA. A PINANCIAL CAIBIS EXPECTED.

BY TREEBRAPH TO THE TREDUCAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—On account of the failure of the cotton crop and other depressing influences, a financial crisis has been expected this Fall. There have been however, no failures of any consequence, one cotton factor and a few small dry goods merchants only having suspended, making as impression to business circles.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, C. E., Dec. 10 .- The Cabinet had a lengthy sitting on Saturday, and much business was done, though nothing definite has yet transpired.

Lord Monck leaves to-day for New-York, and as soon as he is across the lines Sir John Michel will be sworn in as

he is across the lines Sir John Michel will be sworn in as Administrator.

The Hon. D'Arcy McGee will be accompanied to the Paris Exhibition by Dr. Tache and F. H. Daley.

MONTERAL, Dec. 10.—At 3 o'clock p. m., Lord Monck drove to the station where a number of influential and wealthy citizens were in attendance to bid him good by. There was no guard of honor or other pretentions of display. Two hours later the oath of office was administered to Gen. Michael by Justice Aylwin, and witnessed by Judges Mondelet and Bagley. Judge Mondelet remarked he hoped the General's period of service would be a blissful and peaceful one; and that we had heard the last of the Fenians.

and peaceful one; and that we had heard the last of the Fenians.

A number of French Canadian families have returned from the West. They were sufferers by the Quebee fire, and went to Chicago under great difficulties, none of them, being able to speak English. Falling to find work there, they were compelled to return. Thirty or forty other families are to follow. The weather is clear and cold.

Tokonto, Dec. 10.—The Globe publishes a list, a column long, of articles intended for the Paris Erhibition from Upper Canada. It says the cereals are the choicest productions, unequaled by any other portion of the globy. A committee has been appointed to make preparations to give a fitting reception to the Chicago delegation of the Qutario and Huron ship canal. Among other things it is proposed to give a grand dinner on the occasion.

IDAHO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The Idaho Territorial Legislature assembled at Boise City, December 3. The antire property of the Cosmos Silver Mining Co., Silver City, Idaho, was attached December 4 for \$90,600. Idaho pepers are filled with accounts of murders and robberies by the Indians, who seem to have their own way at present.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ST TRIESBAPE TO THE TRIESBAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The Pacific mail steamship Montans sailed to-day with \$768,024 treasure, of which \$617,461 is for New-York. She carries 1,000 tuns of wheat and 200 tuns extra flour. The ship Western Continent cleared and New-Bedford this affermoon, carrying 264,000 callens of whale oil. The Western Union Telegraph Company's steamer 660. S. Wright arrived to-day from Victoria, with Col. Bulking and staff. It is supposed the Company's bark Golden State hat been frozen in at Anydir River. Being a storn-ship, she hat plenty of provisions. Some 2,000 miles of poles have been staff are rected in Asia and America.

Mining stock goatations are as follows: Savages 1200; Yellow Jacket, 81,300; Goald & Carry, 200; Challe, 2202; Ophr. \$230; Imperial, \$140; Beleber, \$141; Empire Mill. \$200; Logal Tenders, 72.

The ship Hingflaher arrived from New-York last night. Charles F. Johnson, one of the proprietoes of The Morning Coal flewspaper, died to this city Dec. 9, after a short liness. SAN Francisco, Dec. 9.—The United States stoamer Sagnar arrived from Victoria last evening, and the Western Union Telegraph Company steemer Nightingale from Petropotomical The latter vessel brings the remains of the late Major R. Kasenlout, on route for Chiongo.

The jury in the case of Peter D. Headley, on trial for expending \$80,000 from Wells, Fargo & Co., vasterday returned a verdict of guilty, as charged in the indicament.

GALE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

A terrible gale prevailed on Lake Ontario on Satur.

A terrible gale prevailed on Lake Ontario on Satur.

day and Sunday, fortunately meat of the lake craft were laid up
the schooner Hapid, with a carge of railroad iron, was drive
ashoes near this purt, and was boarded by the officers and cree
of the gunboat Huroa, by whose aki she was got off and brough
tute port. The gale is said to have been the most savere one as
perienced for several years.

. GAS EXPLOSION.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—This afternoon about 3 o'clock a terrific explosion occurred at the Enffals gas works on Georgeseat. The disaster was caused by a defective buller. A number of men operaged in abserting coke mear the engine-room berr of men operaged in abserting coke mear the engine-room of coke, knooling it about like chaff, and killing Wm. Clark of coke, knooling it about like chaff, and killing Wm. Clark and injuring Michael Concly and Larry Doyle. Clark was hearthy manged, and layers a wife and family in England. He had been here but a short time. The building was considerable damaged.

OEN. GRANT EXPROTED AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. Dec. 10.—Gen. Grant will series to mercow, to attend a lawsuit in which he is the plaintiff and U. W. White defoulants.